

DIVERS TO PLAGE A LARGE MAT OVER GAP IN F-4 HULL

Tedious Job of Covering Opening
In Middle Compartment of
Submarine Begins

ORDERS ARE EXPECTED
TODAY FOR MARYLAND

The Views of Sunken Sea-Wasp
Obtainable From Small
Boats in Harbor

(From Monday Advertiser.)

There will be more diving to the submarine F-4 today, to put on a big mat over an opening in the middle compartment and to plug a ventilator. Putting the mat in position will be a tedious job and it may not be completed today. It is too heavy for the divers to handle unaided, and it will be moved by lines from the ship's boat above, the divers being used to get it into its exact position and to make it fast. With even fair weather today, they should have it in shape to complete the work tomorrow.

That will mark the end of salvage work until Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Furr's six steel pontoons have been completed at the Mare Island navy yard. That probably will be two months, at least, Maryland expects orders.

Orders are expected by the Maryland today, either to return to San Francisco or to remain here. Today will mark the resumption of official business at the navy department after Sunday, so it is expected that the Maryland's case will receive prompt attention. Word as to whether the three divers, Crilly, Neilsen and Dreilshak, will return on the Maryland or remain here until diving is resumed, also is expected today.

Crilly has received a postcard from Loughman, who was taken to the Mare Island hospital to recover from his serious illness following his dangerous entanglement undersea. Loughman is progressing well, Crilly said.

The two mud sews, used for lifting the submarine, were on the drydock, being called yesterday. They will be sent back to Pearl Harbor. Virtually all the gear used in salvage work except the donkey engines has been removed from the scene and is piled on the navy docks. That which came from the Maryland and also the recompression chamber will be loaded on the cruiser if she returns to the Coast.

Final Views of Submarine

Those who go out of the harbor in small boats are getting fine views of the submarine these days. It requires a smooth sea for seeing to be at its best, and, preferably, one should be in a small boat so his eyes will be as close as possible to the water. He also should have a water glass. However, even with a slightly choppy sea and without a water glass, one may make out the shape of the submarine with ease. Apparently, it lies almost directly up and down. The long, black line of the keel is strikingly clear against the gray-blue paint of the hull. At times the submarine seems to be so near the surface that it almost could be touched with a short pole. It lies in forty-eight feet of water. Two black buoys mark its location. With a slight swell running, the long gray shape seems to undulate like a snake or eel in the water. There is little or no damage to be seen from above. The Maryland will take about 900 tons of bunker coal before she sails. That work probably will keep her here, should she receive orders to leave, until after Wednesday night, when the big seamen's ball will be held aboard the cruiser.

SUNDAY SEES TWO STREET CAR TUMBLES

A couple of accidents to street car passengers were reported to the police yesterday.

About five o'clock Corporal Bruce Holton, Company L, Second Infantry, while standing on the running-board of a King-street car coming to town, leaped over too far and was hit by a telephone pole near Sheridan street. Holton was brushed off the car and momentarily stunned. He sustained no injury, however, other than a bruised arm.

Car No. 49 was the one that figured in the accident. Earlier in the afternoon Takayama, proceeding on a Waialae-bound car, essayed to alight at the corner of Makiki street. He failed to notify the conductor that he wanted to get off the car, and further complicated matters by making the move in the time-honored Japanese style. At the hospital he was found to be rather badly shaken up.

Car No. 62 started the double event.

MUNICIPALITY PAYS FOR THE MAYOR'S LUAU

Last night the board of supervisors appropriated \$3000 out of the general fund to defray the expenses of the entertainment and luau given by Mayor Lane on May 4 to the visiting congressional delegation. City Attorney Cathcart submitted an opinion that the appropriation would be legal.

POLICE DRAGNET LANDS AN EDITOR

Bums, Drunks and Others Who
Are Jugged—Sifting of a
Day in the Purloins

Thomas McVaugh, who prints a weekly paper, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of an employee, Herbert Alexander, who charges that McVaugh did, without having received his consent or obtained judgment, deduct and retain all of one week's wages in satisfaction of an alleged contra account. Others upon whom the cops laid hands yesterday were:

W. Nolan is charged with assault and battery.

H. Harris, Martin Bakdos, Fooda and Painina are held at the police station on suspicion of having in some way or other violated the law. The detective department is reticent as to the nature of their alleged wrongdoing.

Lum Sing Ying was arrested yesterday and charged with being a person supposedly insane.

Raphael Arias is charged with embezzlement.

Louis Martinez faces a charge of gross cheat preferred by Sebastian Rodriguez. It appears that Louis approached Sebastian and told him that his wife was coming from Hilo and that he wanted to give a dinner in her honor. He promised that if Sebastian helped him with ways and means he should be an honored guest at the function.

The proposition appealed to Rodriguez and he is said to have provided eggs, chickens and potatoes to the value of \$4.20 for the welcome home. Time went on and the feast failed to materialize, likewise Martinez's wife. Rodriguez got sore and charges that Louis had obtained goods from him by false and fraudulent representations.

Puskala was locked up for safe keeping yesterday afternoon. He was quite tipsy when brought in. D. Kidney is charged with breaking a traffic ordinance.

JAPANESE JOIN IN BRIGANDAGE

They Are Badly Handicapped On
Account of Demands and
Lack of Equipment

PEKING, May 29.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—According to Japanese reports from Tsingtau a number of Japanese have become outlaws and joined with brigand bands of Chinese who are operating in the province of Shantung. Japanese troops are hunting them down.

After the occupation of Tsingtau by the Japanese army, large numbers of Japanese crossed over from their own country to the newly occupied districts. No extensive was the immigration that, according to consular reports, even rickshaw coolies came over to Tsingtau in order to compete with the Chinese coolies at this profitless occupation. The number of Japanese who came to Tsingtau has been roughly estimated at ten thousand, part from soldiers and officials. They came with the hope of making money readily, and many of them were undoubtedly disappointed, because many of the Germans who were not made prisoners took leave of their former settlement. Likewise many of the better class Chinese, being in dread of the Japanese, also departed. Trade and commerce in consequence fell off badly, and many of the Japanese immigrants did not find ready occupation for which they had hoped. This is probably the reason that some of them entered the more lucrative occupation of brigandage.

GERMAN RAIDER EVADED ENEMY SHIPS WITH KITE

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Some interesting particulars as to how the captain of the German raider Kronprinz Ritel Friedrich, which is now interned in the United States, intercepted wireless messages and avoided the attention of the British warships, is given by the captain of the British ship Inverness, one of the Kronprinz Ritel's victims.

The British captain said: "They rigged up an eight-foot kite, used the thin drawn wire of Lord Thompson's sounding machine, made this fast to the kite and attached to it the wireless send up the kite and catch every bit of wireless news that was going. Their own wireless could send only 900 miles, but by use of the kite arrangement they could hear up to 2500 miles. The news that was picked up in this way was written out in German and put up on a bulletin board.

"These kites had to be flown against the wind, and on sending them up the course of the ship had to be altered so as to bring the wind ahead. They lost six kites during the time I was on board, due to the wind and debris shifting, but they had material enough to make as many more as they wanted."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U.S.A.

Peace Delegate Says War With Germany Sure To Come Country Is Proud of the Feat Which Sunk the Lusitania — Wilson's Note Was Kept From Public

By CONSTANCE DREXEL.
American Delegate to the Woman's
Peace Conference at The Hague.

(Miss Constance Drexel is the first newspaper correspondent to report on conditions in Germany since the sinking of the Lusitania.)

LONDON, May 20.—I have just come out of Germany, and perhaps the predominant impression I bring with me is Germany's hatred of America. To be sure, England is the country for which Germany has the bitterest and most abiding hatred, but her hatred for America is second only thereto. Germany feels that war with America is only a matter of time.

Everywhere I went I found the same sentiment, and the further distance away I found the war put was ten years, it was said to me: "We must settle with England first, but then will make war on you ourselves if we don't. Japan into a war with you, and then we will supply arms and munitions to Japan."

As for America entering the present war on the side of the Allies, Germany doesn't care. She says German soldiers are dying by American bullets daily, and America is doing her worst against Germany by supplying munitions to the Allies. If America enters the war she will have to keep her munitions for herself, while it will be a long time before she can put an effective army into the field.

The sinking of the Lusitania caused hardly a ripple of excitement there, so far as it related to the possibility of America becoming a belligerent.

As to the Lusitania.

The German people looked on the sinking of the Lusitania as a proud feat for their navy, and considered it an absolutely justifiable act of warfare, but they were entirely without an idea of the effect it produced on the feeling in America. There was no reference to American indignation in the newspapers. Probably it was not permitted by the government, and when they were told of American feeling, they could not understand it.

President Wilson's note appeared in only one edition of the Berlin afternoon papers last Monday, and then disappeared until Tuesday morning, when some brief extracts were printed in the morning papers, but these excerpts did not give the true tenor and strength of the note. There was no editorial comment, and the whole affair was regarded among the people in general as little more than a passing incident, relatively unimportant.

Italian participation in the war was a much more important matter to Germany, but even that was not regarded as of any degree endangering German victory. "For two months we have expected Italy to join the Allies and have been prepared for her," was one remark made to me.

Not Afraid of Italy

"We have a million men—Austrians and Germans—on the Italian frontier, and Italy will not surprise us, but we will surprise her. Germany has nothing to fear from Italy." Our government has taken good care of us so far. It has led us victoriously and will lead us to final victory. It will be a hard struggle, but Germany will be victorious," and then there was added significantly, "and then will come America's turn."

That definite certainty of final victory I found throughout the entire people everywhere I went. They are a united people down to children three years old, and they are a people absolutely confident of ultimate victory. One of the most curious things about them is the almost universal belief that the war started with invasion of German soil. I doubt if ten persons outside of official circles know the truth. Three days before mobilization began a state of siege was declared throughout the country and after that nothing was published or made known to the people except what the government wanted known, and the result is a belief held by the whole people that the Kaiser worked unceasingly for peace and that the French and Russian borders had actually crossed the German borders before the Kaiser had even ordered mobilization. I was told this once only, but in half a dozen different parts of the country which I visited.

Kaiser's Praises Sung

The Kaiser is the popular hero. Little is heard of the Crown Prince and no one seems to know or care where he is, but everywhere the Kaiser's praises are sung, and after von Hindenburg he is the most popular hero of the war. Von Hindenburg's pictures are everywhere, sometimes even being hung with the Kaiser's in shop windows. But among the generals on the Western front none seems popular or considered great. Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria was thought a great general at the beginning of the war, but he is not especially so considered now, and as far as I could learn, von Klueck was over the people's ideal like von Hindenburg. He and the Kaiser are the two greatest outstanding figures of the war in German eyes.

As for supplies of men, munitions and food there is no sign to one traveling through the country that there is any scarcity of either. Everywhere, too, I saw young men on the streets, men not in uniform and apparently as numerous as before the war. Sometimes one would doubt that there was a war in progress, but that feeling was always corrected by the martial attitude and spirit that pervaded the whole people down to the smallest children.

Yet I could not possibly get the impression that Germany's supply of men for her army was anywhere near an ebb, nor was there any impression

that any great proportion of men had been killed or injured. I saw some wounded and maimed men, to be sure, and I visited some crowded hospitals, but the conditions did not seem to me to be abnormal. It was told that last October there were huge numbers of wounded, that one stumbled over them lying on the floors of railroad stations, but that since then the number had steadily decreased.

Food Superabundant

As for food, I was never so well fed in Germany as on this trip. Germans have always been a people who over-eat.

They served great disproportionate dishes of soup and meat. Now I found the meals served more in the French style. The portions were smaller, but there were more courses, and nowhere did I see any signs of scarcity. Of course, there was no bread, but I do not believe it was due so much to lack of wheat flour as to a deliberate plan on the part of the government both to conserve the supply against the possibility of future scarcity and to bring home by this means to every member of the population the fact that the Fatherland is waging a great war and making every person feel he has an individual part in the struggle and that feeling, combined with the firm belief in victory, is the predominant sentiment in every German breast.

As there is no lack of food and no lack of men, so there is no lack of amusement in Germany. I found little difference between the Wiesbaden of last year and the Wiesbaden of two years ago, while Berlin, though never as gay as Paris, is now as gay as Berlin has ever been. The streets are as well lighted as ever, and the theaters, the opera, the cafes and concert halls are all running. The theaters give Shakespeare and other English plays, and the opera gives the French and Italian classics. Germany is unquestionably a great nation at war, but as unquestionably a nation which believes itself marching to victory.

Italy's participation in the European war, high officials believe, will tend to bring the conflict to a speedy end. It is pointed out that almost since the war began, nine months ago, Italy has been preparing, with the result that if she goes into the conflict she will have a well trained army plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition and everything necessary. Italy's agents have been purchasing horses, guns, ammunition and foodstuffs in enormous quantities in the countries for several months. According to the figures of the department of commerce, American exports to Italy have increased greatly since the war began. As a result the country has been better equipped for fighting than any other of the nations engaged, with the possible exception of Germany.

British Note Well Received

The detention memorandum regarding the detention of American cargoes in British ports will not be reviewed by the President until tomorrow night. It was not received at the White House until near midnight tonight.

Gratification was expressed in quarters close to the President at the tenor and explicit character of the British communication. It was felt that the course of the President in refusing to open a case with Great Britain, dealing with matters of commercial disagreement while a case pends with Germany regarding the sinking of American citizens, could not have been more wisely chosen. The British memorandum, it is thought, will serve to allay criticism in this country, and advanced by cotton shippers and representatives of the beef packers, who have sought through another official channel to complicate the graver international question with the side issue of commercial disagreements.

Credit is also given to the President for his horse on the ground that the introduction of a new controversy with Great Britain over commercial affairs had been advocated by the more timorous members of his administration as an offset to the pertinence and positiveness of the note to Germany, with the hope of placating the German-American public and, through them, the people of Germany. It is felt that Germany will be more apt to heed suggestions as to her course conveyed in the President's very positive utterances than if the situation had been complicated by the introduction of what the President considers to be extraneous matter.

BIG ISLAND WATER CASE FAR FROM PAU

That the trial of the water-rights suit brought by the Parker Ranch on Hawaii against the Territory will take at least two more weeks on the Big Island and that the court will then adjourn to meet in Honolulu, where further testimony will be taken, is the word brought here by William H. Heers, county attorney of Hawaii, who arrived in the Mauna Kea yesterday and will return on Wednesday to Hilo.

The water rights court, Judge John A. Mathewman presiding, is now in session at Waimea, South Kohala. A mighty array of legal talent is on hand representing the contending parties to the litigation, which involves the question of ownership of the water in the Waialeale stream in South Kohala. Judge Antonio Perry, Judge Alexander Lind, Jr., Deputy Attorney General Arthur J. Smith, Deputy City Attorney William B. Lymer and others are on the scene. James H. Boyd of the land department, Samuel K. Kanakani, of the territorial survey office, and G. K. Larri-son of the hydrographic survey department are also busy on the case.

PRASE FOR U. S. FROM CANADIAN

Quebec Chief Justice a Speaker
At Mohonk Conference On
Subject of War

MOHONK LAKE, New York, May 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The attitude of the United States in the present world crisis received high praise today from William A. Weir, justice of the supreme court of the Province of Quebec, at the Lake and he continued the family reputation of arbitration. "If there be one thing," he said, "that has caught the attention of the thinkers of the world more than another in these unhappy months it is the clear, intelligent comprehension by the citizens of this Republic of the causes and incidents of the calamitous events that are taking place in Europe, and the calm wisdom of your government in its relations thereto."

"Several times in the past eight months the interests of the United States have necessitated diplomatic protest and intervention to safeguard your rights as neutrals, but such diplomatic action, while always strong and dignified, has ever been fair, courteous and in accord with the rules of international law, and showed due consideration of the unparalleled conditions of the present mighty struggle. The actions of your government have been sustained by the intelligent judgment of the mass of your printed publications and of your citizens."

Justice Weir also praised the humanitarian efforts of Americans. "The gratitude of the stricken hero soldier," he said, "of widowed mothers and famished children in every section of blood-stained Europe creates a new halo round 'Old Glory' that the coming centuries will never dim."

His theme was "Democracy and Peace." He spoke to support the proposition "that the spread of democracy is the first step necessary for the diminution or prevention of war; that the leadership of the nations by their nobility their military classes and their materialistic plutocrats has failed to advance the cause of peace or the happiness of the peoples; and that such leadership must be changed or strongly controlled before international arbitration and law shall reign supreme."

"Should the central European powers succeed," he concluded, "there will follow, apart from the penalties to be inflicted on the defeated nations, serious interference with the rights of the people of the Balkan peninsula and an attempt to control in the interest of German industrialism the great markets of India, China, Africa and South America."

"The expansion of German commercial South America has been very recent and very rapid, and the further extension by a dominant military empire would be carefully planned. Sooner or later its methods would bring it in conflict with the Monroe doctrine and further calamitous contests would ensue. Canada might then become the Belgium of the Western Hemisphere."

"If Great Britain and her allies succeed, the world will have to face the possibilities resulting from the growth and predominance of Russian autocracy, whose control by her people is still a dream of the future."

"If the issue be a stalemate, preparation for future wars will doubtless follow."

"Who will deny that the diplomacy of oligarchy has signally failed? But happily, as Emerson says: 'Rotation is nature's remedy—the soul is impatient of masters and eager for change.' Democracy is learning that war with enemies abroad is the means adopted by the enemies at home to stop the wheels of social progress."

PINEAPPLE CAMP IS RAIDED BY FENNEL

Licenses Inspector Fennell visited Kaula on Saturday night and as a consequence arrested K. Maki, a storekeeper, on a charge of illicit liquor selling. A detective was used in the raid. He ordered two bottles of beer and tendered a marked fifty-cent piece in payment. This intemperate money was found on Maki's person.

In the store were found thirteen bottles of beer, three bottles of wine, six gallons of whiskey, one gallon of sake and one bottle of wine.

Fennell states that while he was in the place a number of seekers after booze entered.

A large number of empty beer and wine bottles were found on the premises.

Maki's place is in the pineapple camp and he appears to have been doing a wholesale business. He was arrested some time ago for a similar offense.

GRATITUDE ALBUM COMING FROM PARIS

PARIS, May 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The album of artists and writers to be offered as a testimonial of gratitude to the United States for aid and sympathy given to France is now in press. It contains sketches and designs by Carous Duran, Albert Benard, Louis Bonnat and more than eight other artists with autographs of more than a hundred literary men, including Emile Boutroux, Henri Bergson, Maurice Barres, Paul Bourget, E. Brieux, Alfred Paul Deschamps, a Loti, Maurice Saint Saens and others. The album will be to Ambassador Joseph Reihand over Sharp at an

DYSPEPSIA TALK IN FEDERAL COURT

District Attorney Pays Respects
To The Advertiser—Seems
To Be Annoyed

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

C. H. McBride's motion that some one other than those connected with the United States marshal's office be designated by the court to summon the special venire of forty talemen, from which the jury which will try for the third time the opium smuggling case against John T. Scully shall be selected, was denied in the federal court yesterday by Judge Clemens. To give testimony bearing on the motion, Scully's lawyer called Robert W. Breckons, the United States marshal and the district attorney into the witness stand.

An order was then made by the court that a special venire of forty talemen be summoned to appear in court at ten o'clock tomorrow morning. Argument on McBride's motion gave the district attorney an opportunity to assail the motion, and the gallery how much aloha he had for the press, and particularly The Advertiser. He referred to an editorial in yesterday's Advertiser and told the court that it was at the request of the grand jury itself that he had asked that the "no bills" returned to the court by the grand jury be placed on the secret file. It was learned yesterday on court authority, that so "no bills" had been turned into court at all.

This Machine Organ According to McBride, those responsible for The Advertiser "are a most infernal set of sugar-coated saints. It is their purpose to protect criminals for the purpose of embarrassing men whose policies do not suit the machine that is back of them."

Continuing, the representative of the attorney general's department said: "In an effort to make it appear that I was leaving my work here unfinished, the morning paper stated that I asked to be allowed to take my leave of absence before this case is settled."

"This shows a constant effort to hamper the proceedings of this court. I charge that these efforts of the press, particularly the morning paper, have cost this court thousands of dollars. Hell is Outlashed."

There is a worse gang of devils in hell than that running the morning paper. I don't see how the devil can stay there."

McBride acknowledged that his words were "harsh," but excused his harshness on the plea that he was sore beset by the wicked Advertiser and simply couldn't hold his temper when he thought of the iniquities of this publication.

The court gazed sorrowfully on while the district attorney raved, while Attorney McBride got ready to dodge any insinuation the occasion might bring forth. There were no guns pulled, however.

PANAMA CANAL IS REPORTED AS GOOD

Captain Delano of A.-H. Steamer
Kentuckian Agrees With
Other Ship Masters

(From Monday Advertiser.)
Capt. C. W. Delano of the steamer Kentuckian reported the Panama Canal in fine shape when he passed through it early in May. The Kentuckian arrived here yesterday from New York via the Canal, Los Angeles and San Francisco via the Sound.

Captain Delano's statement agrees with those of other masters who have passed through the big ditch recently. "All have reported it to be in good shape. They are making a real canal now," said Captain Delano.

What Britten Said He would hazard no guess when it was suggested that the Canal probably was all right for the Atlantic fleet of dreadnaughts to pass to the Pacific, and that the decision not to send the fleet to the Panama-Pacific fair was because of the grave international situation. That belief is growing among seamen, however. One man, Representative Fred A. Britten of Chicago, who passed through Honolulu for the Philippines several weeks ago, made the flat assertion that the reason the fleet did not come in March was because of possibilities of international complications and not because, as represented, the Canal was not in shape for the fleet. Mr. Britten is a member of the house naval affairs committee.

An Associated Press despatch Saturday said that "Colonel Goethals has reported that the condition of the Canal is such that it cannot be definitely promised that the fleet could pass the Canal on the date in prospect." It is considered probable that the same condition as Representative Britten pointed out as existing in March exists now.

Brings 2350 Tons of Cargo The Kentuckian brought 2350 tons of cargo and four sacks of mail. About 1000 tons of the cargo was from New York and the remainder from the Sound. Much of it was wood products, there being a large consignment of shingles. The steamer has 255 packages in transit. Captain Delano expects to get away Wednesday for Los Angeles and ports to load sugar for New York. The Kentuckian is docked at Pier 20. She sailed from Tacoma May 28.

Mrs. H. C. Austin, of Kohala, Hawaii, is visiting the city as the house guest of Judge and Mrs. Clarence W. Ashford. She expects to remain two weeks in Honolulu, awaiting the graduation of her son, Stafford, from the Punahou Academy.

ORIENTAL COUPLE ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A YOUNG FILIPINA

Man and His Wife, Armed With
Revolvers, Pay Immigration
Station a Visit

THEY TRY TO COERCE
WOMAN INTO LEAVING

She Screams At Sight of Gun
and Police Arrest the
Desperate Pair

(From Monday Advertiser.)

What looks very much like an attempt to kidnap a pretty young Filipino woman from the territorial immigration station in Ward street, near the Bench road, was frustrated yesterday afternoon by the vigilance of Guard Frank Kamaka, aided by the action of Sergeant Enwright.

As a result Hasinto Mogrofo and Florence, a Filipino man and woman, are locked up at the police station. Shortly before four o'clock a call for a wagon was received by the police from the immigration station.

Sergeant Enwright responded, and on arriving at the station was met by the guard, who told him that there was a Filipino on the place, armed with a gun, who had been trying to intimidate a Filipino inmate of the station to accompany him and his wife off the reservation.

Woman Badly Frightened

Conchita Fulano, as the woman is named, scared nearly out of her life by the sight of the gun, had appealed to Kamaka for help. Conchita, who is married, arrived at the station, accompanied by her husband, Setro Punhiata, only recently.

Kamaka pointed out Hasinto to Enwright as being the man who was making the trouble, and when the officer approached the Filipino ran around the building.

Enwright called on him to halt, and drawing his revolver, ran around the other side of the building and cut his man off, holding him up at the point of his gun.

Before he was caught, the Filipino threw a revolver in a garbage can, from which it was taken by the officer. The gun was a .38-caliber Colt and in the chambers were five cartridges. The number of the gun is 256784.

Wife Also Carries Gun

Kamaka told Enwright that a Filipino woman who had accompanied Hasinto had also dashed a gun. She was next rounded up and a small .32-caliber nickel-plated Young America revolver was found concealed in the bosom of her dress. In the chambers were four cartridges and one empty shell.

The woman gave her name as Florence and stated that the empty shell had been fired outside the reservation. Hasinto and Florence entered the reservation as visitors. The former stated that he had no gun when he arrived, but that someone must have put it in his pocket.

Guard Kamaka is of the opinion that a couple intended to intimidate Conchita with threats to accompany them, rusting to elude his vigilance. Failing that, he is of the opinion that they could have attempted to hold him up with their weapons while the girl made her escape.

Hasinto Old Offender

Sergeant Enwright states that he arrested Hasinto March 19, 1913, in Fort street, above Hotel street, and on that occasion a loaded revolver was found in his possession. He was fined \$20 on March 22, 1913.

Hasinto is said to be a shoeblack, who has been working quite recently for Joe Fernandez in Hotel street.

SOLDIERS AND TARS HAVE MERRY MIX-UP

Soldiers and sailors from the cruiser Maryland had a merry little mix-up in hotel street on Saturday night.

About eight o'clock a sailor and a colored soldier were having it out near Bethel street, when up came another colored soldier, a man of considerable pugilistic attainments, and attempted to make the other soldier cease scrapping.

A number of sailors who were nearby, seeing the newcomer mixed up with the fighters and misconstruing his peaceful mission, joined in the fray, which soon assumed the proportions of a battle royal.

The way the soldier-pugilist waded into the sailors was a caution. One after another he staggered them and probably would have cleaned up the entire crowd had not a hefty bluejacket approached from the rear and smitten the soldier a terrific blow behind the ear.

Police officers arrived on the scene and the fistfights were conducted to the police station, where a little diplomacy on the part of the officers of the receiving department led to handshaking and reconciliation.

CRAMP COLIC

No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today; there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all dealers. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.